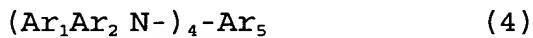
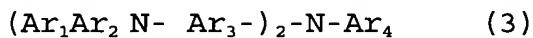
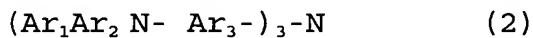
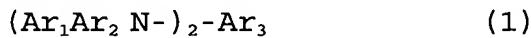


AMENDED SET OF CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) In an organic electroluminescent material comprising a tertiary aryl amine triarylamine containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms each forming a triarylamine, a material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device which is obtained by purifying the crude triarylamine containing as impurity compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diarylamino groups than said tertiary aryl amine and contains 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) 1 wt% or less of compound (B), containing 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or 1 wt% or less of compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diarylamino groups than said triarylamine,

wherein when said organic electroluminescent material is incorporated in a hole-transporting layer of an organic electroluminescent element device, the operating time in which the initial luminescence attenuates 10% exceeds 100 hours in a live test, wherein the life test is conducted on an electroluminescent element device in which the hole transporting layer consists of the aforementioned triarylamine and the luminescent layer consists of tris(8-quinolinato)aluminum by applying a direct current at a constant current density of 10 mA/cm².

2. (Currently Amended) A material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device as described in claim 1 wherein the tertiary aryl amine triarylamine is selected from compounds represented by the following formulas (1)-(4):



wherein Ar_1 , Ar_2 and Ar_4 are independently monovalent aryl groups, Ar_3 is independently a divalent aryl group and Ar_5 is a tetravalent aryl group.

3. (Currently Amended) A material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device as described in claim 1 wherein the tertiary aryl amine triarylamine is a compound represented by the following formula (5):



wherein A_1 and A_2 are independently diarylamino groups and G is a divalent aryl group.

4. (Currently Amended) A material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device as described in claim 1 wherein the tertiary aryl amine triarylamine is N,N'-di(naphthalene-1-yl)-N,N'-diphenylbenzidine.

5. (Cancelled).

6. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescent elemental device wherein an organic electroluminescent elemental material is incorporated in a hole transporting layer of the device, said organic electroluminescent material comprising a tertiary aryl amine triarylamine containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms each forming a triarylamine, said material for organic electroluminescent elemental device being obtained by purifying the crude triarylamine containing as impurity compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diarylamino groups than said tertiary aryl amine and contains 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) or 1 wt% or less of compound (B) containing 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or 1 wt% or less of compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diarylamino groups than said triarylamine, wherein the operating time in which the initial luminescence attenuates 10% exceeds 100 hours in a live test, wherein the life test is conducted on an electroluminescent element device in which the hole transporting layer consists of the aforementioned triarylamine and the luminescent layer consists of tris(8-quinolinato)aluminum by applying a direct current at a constant current density of 10 mA/cm².

7. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescent material comprising a tertiary aryl amine triarylamine containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms each forming a triarylamine, a material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device which is obtained by purifying the crude triarylamine containing as impurity compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diarylamino groups than said tertiary aryl amine and contains 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) or 1 wt% or less of compound (B) containing 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or 1 wt% or less of compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diarylamino groups than said triarylamine, which material is prepared by a process comprising

purifying by sublimation or distillation the triarylamine obtained by the reaction of a haloaryl compound containing one or more halogen atoms in the aromatic ring with an aryl amine in the presence of a catalyst until the tertiary aryl amine triarylamine contains 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) or 1 wt% or less of compound (B),

wherein when said organic electroluminescent material is incorporated in a hole-transporting layer of an organic electroluminescent element device, the operating time in which the initial luminescence attenuates 10% exceeds 100 hours in a live

test, wherein the life test is conducted on an electro-luminescent element device in which the hole transporting layer consists of the aforementioned triarylamine and the luminescent layer consists of tris(8-quinolinato) aluminum by applying a direct current at a constant current density of 10 mA/cm².

8. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescent material for an organic electroluminescent elemental device, comprising:

a tertiary aryl amine triarylamine containing 2 to 4 nitrogen atoms each forming a triarylamine, containing 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) possessing one less nitrogen atom forming triarylamines and/or or 1 wt% or less of compound (B) possessing one more nitrogen atom forming diaryl amino groups than said tertiary aryl amine triarylamine.

9. (Previously Presented) The organic electroluminescent material according to claim 8, wherein when said organic electroluminescent material is incorporated in a hole-transporting layer of an organic electroluminescent element device, the operating time in which the initial luminescence attenuates 10% exceeds 100 hours in a live test, wherein the life test is conducted on an electroluminescent element device in which the hole transporting layer consists of the aforementioned triarylamine and the luminescent layer consists of tris(8-

quinolinato)aluminum by applying a direct current at a constant current density of 10 mA/cm².

10. (New) A method for preparing the organic electroluminescent material according to claim 8, comprising purifying by sublimation or distillation the triarylamine obtained by the reaction of a haloaryl compound containing one or more halogen atoms in the aromatic ring with an aryl amine in the presence of a catalyst until the triarylamine contains 0.5 wt% or less of compound (A) and/or 1 wt% or less of compound (B).